PROPOSALIS

A GEOGRAPHICAL SYNOPSIS, By P. BARRY.

IIS work is in tabular form, and exhibits, at TIS work is in tabular form, and exhibits, at one view, the area in square miles, population, government, religion, state of society, revence, military strength, seat of government, argest city, river, mountain, with their discussions; the latitude, minerals and staple reductions; with other valuable information of ill the modern geographical divisions of the

earth.

It will be published on fine paper in the neatest manner, and delivered to subscribers at \$1 per copy; or \$2.00; if fined, and on rollers.

N. B. The approval of several literary gentlemen, who have examined the manuscript, is attached to the subscribing prospectus.

Salleway, N. C. stay 'st, 1829 65

For Sale,



rd'é

Y.

ken

the

pre. the

does

tern

hris-

.200

rea.

,000

Ding

me

seri

ara-

t lue

ts is

ving

He-

trat-

pedy

nate

six

ful

test

ex-

ten-

tion

rge

lis!

ed,

nne

50-

ac-

on

ON moderate terms, for for approved paper, a new, well made Sulkey. Those who wish to supply themwho wish to supply selves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so

favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS. on offer again. E. isbury. Feb. 7th, 1829.

Oranges, Lemons, Candies. have just received from Charleston, anothe supply of Cuba Sweet Oranges

Large fine Lemons Cocoa Nuts An assortment of Candies Smoked Herrings Luffs' N. Y. Butter Crackers Mackerel, (No. 2.) -also H. A. Davies' Malt Beer, Japan Tin Ware and bright

Do. &c. &c. &c. Which 1 offer for sale cheap for cash, at my Establishment, north of the Court House. 3t67 WM. HUNTER. Charlotte, April 30th, 1829.

Trotter & Huntington, Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,



CHARLOTTE N.C. AVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punc-tual customers on a cred-

Of All kinds of Watches repaired, and war rm well. 23 July 3d, 1828.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



ERONAUT, WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Friseason will commence the 1st of March, and end

son expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twen-ty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Actonaut, see handbills. STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1829. [54...tlst. Aug.]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to marcs sent from a distance.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, a bay mare, 3 years old this spring, about 16 hands high, and of a slender form. She has a star in her face, and a long tail. Any person taking up said mare, and giving me information so that I get her, shall be reasonably rewarded by me, WILLIAM AMRETT. April 24th, 1829.

Estate of Mary Johnston. THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law of the county of the said in how of

regaily authenticated, within the time presented by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately.

THOMAS CRAIGE.

NATHAN CORNEL.

May 2014, 1938.

3mt71

May 20th, 1828.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville, ILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every con-ence is provided for Man and Horse, to make table, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style, - Favetteville, let April, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second session of the twentieth congress. NUMBER 36.

An Act to continue the present mode of supply-ing the Army of the United States.

BR it enacted by the Senate and House f Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act entitled " An act reg-States," passed April the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and eighth section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States," passed March the second, eighteen hundred and wenty one, are hereby convinued in force for five years from the passing of this act, and thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That he better to enable the Commissary General of subsistence to carry into effect the provisions of the above specified acts, here be appointed two Commissaries to be taken from the line of the army, one of whom shall have the same rank, pay and emoluments, as Quartermaster; and the other with the rank, pay and emolu ments of Assistant Quartermaster.
A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

КСМВКИ 37.

An Act for the relief of the Navy hospital fund. of Representatives of the United States of ticle of said treaty, estimating for one America in Congress assembled, That the thousand heads of families, thirty seven sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appraisers of property so abandoned, in appropriated to the Navy hospital fund; and that the same be paid by the Secre tary of the Treasury, on the requisition of the Commissioners of the said fund, out of any mogey in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved: 2 March, 1829.

NUMBER 38.

An Act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain treaties with the Indian tribes, and for holding a treaty with the Pattawati-

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are

hereby, appropriated, viz: For the annual support of a school for the education of Indian youth, under the treaty of the fifth August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, with the Chippewas, one thousand dollars; for the payment of the annuity to the Pattawatimas, under the treaty of the sixteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, two thousand dollars; for fulfilling the stipulations of the same treaty in regard to education, two thousand dollars; for the annual support of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing fourth article of the treaty with the Miamies of the twenty third October, one thousand eight hundred and twentysix, twenty five thousand dollars; for the delivery of iron, steel, and tobacco, under the same treaty, and for the employment of laborers, one thousand one hundred dollars; for the annual support of the poor and infirm Miamies, and the education of their youth, under the sixth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars; for making good a deficiency in the appropriation to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty of the second and third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, with the Osage and Kansas Indians, sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety five dollars and forty cents; for the payment of the sum stipulated in the second article of the agreement entered into with the Winnebago Indians on the twenty fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight twenty thousand dollars; for the payment of the permanent annuity stipulated in the second article of the treaty with the Pottawatima Indians of the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hun dred and twenty eight, two thousand dol lars; for the payment of the limited an-nuity stipulated in the same article, one thousand dollars; for the purchase of goods and the payment in specie stipula ted in said article, including transportation, forty five thousand five hundred dollars; for the expense of farming, and for

utensils, specified in said article, seven

purchase of land granted to Nancy Burnett, two thousand sine hudred and sixty dollars; for the perment of claims against the Pattawatimas, stipulated in the third erticle of said treaty, ten thousand eight bundred and sinety five dollars; for expenses of astertaining the malus of presents to the mineral states to the mineral sta value of property belonging to the mis-sionary establishment, the removal of which is provided for in the fith article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars; for compensation to Cherokee Indiana emigrating from within the chartered limit of the Said Cherokee limits of the State of Georgie, in pursu for blankets, for brass hettles, and for to bacco, ten thousand seven bundred and twenty four collars and seventy five cents; for expense of transportation of those articles, two thousand dollars; for payment for property which may be abandoned by Cherokees emigrating from Georgia, five thousand dollars; for expense of emigration, being ten dollars per head, five thousand dollars; for one year's provisions for emigrants, fifteen thousand dollars; for gratuity of ten dollars to each emigrant, as per eighth article of the treaty, five thousand dollars; for com pensation of appraisers of property aban doned by emigrants, as provided in eighth article of said treaty, and of such other persons as it may be necessary to employ in executing the provisions of said article six thousand five bundred dollars; for compensation for improvements which Act for the relief of the Navy hospital fund. may be abandoned by the Cherokees of BE it enacted by the Senate and House Arkansas, as is provided in the fourth arthousand dollars; for compensation of pursuance of same article, and for expenses of removal of aged and infirm Indians, five thousand dollars.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

BUNNER 39.

An Act making appropriations for the public buildings, and other purposes. BE it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, respectively, to wit :

For repairs and other work necessary to be done in and about the Capitol and its enclosures, eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixty two dollars and sixty three cents; for erecting fourteen additional lamps in or around Capitol square, two hundred and ten dollars; for keeping lighted twenty four lamps in or around said square, six hundred and five dollars; for erecting an iron rail fence and central gate on that part of the pubseason will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenton the permanent annuity under the dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, joins the circular walk, twenty eight hundred the circular walk, twenty eight hundred the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; for the pay of the President's house, according to the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; for the pay of the President's house, according to the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; for the pay of the President's house, according to the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; for the pay of the President's house, according to the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; for the pay of the President's house, according to the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front are the stage and in the middle of the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and sixty bushels of salt, joins the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front are the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front dred dollars before the season, walk are the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front dred dollars the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front dred dollars the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front dred dollars the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front dred dollars the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front dred dollars the circular walk, twenty eight hundred and twenty dollars; to complete the north front dred dollars the circular walk, twenty eig lic ground west of the Capitol which ad twenty four thousand seven hundred and sixty nine dollars and twenty five cents; for work to be done on and about the President's house and enclosures, six thousand three hundred and sixty one dollars and eighty six cents; for furnishing the President's house under the di rection of the President of the United States, fourteen thousand dollars : for the purchase and enclosure of the square numbered two hundred and fifty nine, on the plan of the city, eight thousand dollars; for repairs and expenses of the fire apparatus of the Columbia and Franklin Engine Companies, six bundred and forty dollars; to enable the President of the United States to contract with Liugi Persico to execute two statutes in front of the Capitol, four thousand dollars; for balence of compensation to N. Gevelot for sculpture in the Capitol, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to continue in office the Architect of the Capitol, as long as may be necessary for the execution of the work to be done upon the Capitol under the first section of this act, at his present rate of compensation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of public buildings annually make to Congress at the commanner in which all appropriations for the garden spot of the world, should be unpublic buildings and grounds have been der the dominion of a weak and corrupt co, iron, steel, education, annuity to print or remaining unsold each year—of the fallen and degenerated race of people. I the last time I was here it was very cipal Chief, employment of laborers, and condition of the public buildings and public fallen are told the greatest corruption prevails bad indeed.

lic grounds, and of the measures necescare of the public property.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

KEY WEST and HAVANA. The following is an extract of a letter from a oung gentleman to his father, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated

Key West, (Thompson's Island,) }

Key West is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, about 600 miles from St. Marks, seven miles in extent, and two or three in breadth, and I am told, in the summer season a complete nest for all the insects of a tropical climate, which are so annoying as to render life almost a burthen. For a year or two past, I am informed, it uation, and the numerous ponds on it, I should think a residence here during the summer, would be very hazardous—be-sides all this, with the exception of the Officers of the Court, and a few other gentlemen here, the society is very bad, as you may suppose, when I inform you that there is not a lady on the whole is land, and no gentleman who has ventured to bring his family here. Things have been better conducted since the establishment of a Court here, but I am told there was nothing like law or justice before that time, and that great frauds were practised by the merchants and others here, who were almost entirely out of things I am sure you will not disapprove of my determination to leave a place which offers so few inducements to remain. I am debarred almost entirely here from that society to which I have been accustomed, and never hear from home, or from my friends in Florida.

"I returned with a friend yesterday from s trip to Havana, in Cubs, which curiosi ty and a good opportunity induced us to take. It is about eighty miles from here, and as we were invited to go in a the several sums hereby appropriated United States' vessel (the revenue cutter shall be paid out of any money in the Pulaski,) our passage cost us nothing. As it was the first foreign city I had ever visited, and every thing presented so no vel an appearance, and so entirely different from any thing I had ever seen before, you may judge how much my curimuch greater descriptive powers than I am master of, to describe every thing following sums be appropriated and paid saw. Indeed, I was so much confused by the novelty of my situation, and strange appearance of every thing around me, that my head was completely turned, and I scarcely knew where I was. The entrance into the harbour is very narrow, and commanded on each side by the most tremendous fortifications perhaps in the world. The banks are very high. and on the tops the fortifications are erected, surrounded by a wall, from whose summits long ranges of cannon frown in dreadful array, and I should suppose would in a moment be able to sink any fleet which could attack the city. With in the port lay two seventy four's, and selooks exactly like a prison. As it is alto gether a military government, almost every person you meet is in uniform the drums beating and trumpets blowing in every direction. There are a great many splendid buildings, especially the palace of the Captain Gen. or Governor of Cuba, and the Cathedral and Churches of the city, which are of immense size, covering a whole square, and decorated in the most splendid manner you can possibly conceive--combining all the costly elegance and splendour of the East. I was particularly struck with the appearance of the Priests, who have their crowns shaved, and walk about the streets in their sacredotal robes with immense slouched hats, very much like the representations I have seen of the officers of the Spanish Inquisition. I am told many of them are seen one hour officiating at the altar, and the next in a miserable gambling house or cock hit, -- a severe commentary on their order. I had not an opportunity of seeing any of the sugar and coffee estates on the island, as they are 40 miles from the city, and travellers are said to be in great danger of being robbed or assassinated; but the country without the walls, and immediately round the city, is very beautiful, and adorned with the most elegant buildings and bo-tanical gardens. What a pity, that a country with such a delightful climate so mencement of the session, a report of the much favoured by nature, and indeed the

et the officers of the Island, and that almost every one of them can bribed. Indeed, I with several other was present, when a custom house offimanner, was bribed with two or three dollars to permit some articles to be put

New York Bunks.—A bill has possed the assembly of N York, in relation to banking, which we consider a novelty in legislation. The attention which it ex-cites in that commercial community, and and 80 from the southern extremity of cites in that commercial community, and Florida. It is a miserable barren spot of its intrinsic importance induce us to state its provisions. Its main design is to make bulks mutually responsible for each other. For that purpose it creates a "bank fund" by an annual tag of a half of one per cent. upon the capital stock of all banks hereafter to be incorporhas been sickly, though it has always had that reputation abroad; and from its sit or extended, until the fund thus accruing shall amount to three per cent. of all such capital stock. This fund is to be deposited in the state treasury, and to be inwinfably applicable to the debts of any come insolvent. That a proper supervisbe exercised by all the banks thus involuntarily associated, the act provides for appointment of three persons to be styled bank commissioners. The governor and senate appoint one of these commissioners, the banks appoint the other two. It is their duty to visit and thoroughly to in-spect the concerns of each bank, once at east in four months; and more frequently the reach of justice. In this state of if required to, by any three of the associate banks, and to apply to the court of chancery for an injunction against any bank they shall consider to be insolvent. The bank fund is to be invested by the state comptroller, and the proceeds, after paying the salaries of the commissioners, to be divided annually among the several banks, according to their capital.

In a few years most of the monied corporations of the great state of New York will be subject to the operation of this law. The most important effects of the change, is, that the trouble of watching the solvency of monied institutions, will be transferred from the public to those institutions themselves After bestowing upon the plan considerable attention, we are inclined to view it favorably. Whatever may be its merits or defects, it is proper to state, that it was laid before the legislature by Mr. Van Buren. Geor.

From the Rochester (N. York) Telegraph. " A living dog is better than a drunken man."

On the evening of the 8th instant, as we were coming from Le Roy to this place in the Pioneer, the night being uncommonly dark, we discovered for some distance before we reached Allen's creek, in Wheatland, that a dog not known by any of the passengers, was frequently running about the sides of the carriage and evidently very uneasy, and seeming to look with deep interest, for some notice from the passengers within, road set up a most earnest barking and crying, which attracted the notice of the passengers and driver, who apprehending that all this concern of the strange dog might mean something, stopped his horses, and looking under his coach, and within six inches of his wheel, saw a man lying across the path in such a position, that had he drove two feet further, the wheel must have passed directly over the neck of the poor creature and terminated his existence.

The man was old and grey headed. and the secret of his exposure was, he was drunk, so drunk that when aroused he could not speak. As soon as he was drawn out from under the coach, the faithful dog appeared in extacy of joy-his first motion was to stretch himself at full length upon his beastly master, fawning with more interest than language can describe, then jumping across his body backward, and forward, as if to shield him from danger, or to infuse animation into his almost lifeless body.

A gentleman having called for some beer, during dinner, the lady of the house remarked that she was afraid it was dead. That I should not be surpriesed at observed the gentleman, for ARREST at PHILADELPHIA.

· Maria

The Monday's National Journal, of Washington, has an article on the arrest of Mr. Tobies Watkins, which is calculated to bespeak a suspension of the public from the City on business, unconnected with his former official relations to the ness, unconnected government, and that his return might be expected about the close of the last month, --- that he left Boston, for Washington, on the 28th ultimo, and had adced on this voluntary journey as far as Philadelphia, when he was arrested under the authority of the United States." It remarks, that ' as the charges against him are so speedily to be investigated, before a more solemn tribunal than that of Mr. Kendall (the present 4th Auditor) any detailed commentary on them would now be premature ... that from the ac-counts which we (the National Journal) have been enabled to obtain, they are all susceptible of explanations consistent with the hitherto unasseiled and unsuspected honor of the accused; that (its) rity leave (it) no room to apprehend that they will now be impaired.'
The National Journal argues also

against the presumptive truth of the my, and mutual forbearance with each other, and in abstaining from the superparte inquisition, during his absence, and fluities and luxuries of life. that his " arrest was based on the affida vit of a witness," whose credibility had been before impeached; that it would argue extreme folly in him to have been guilty of any such transgression; for that the offences imputed to him are of a nature which would have made them constantly liable to detection under the last administration" .-- and that they would certainly have discovered and exposed The National Journal concludes by observing, that " if we did not believe the general view which we have given of the case to be correct, we should be among the first to justify, at whatever express of private feeling, the proces ding adopted by Gen. Jackson.'

We have received no information upon this business. We have not understood the particular circumstances which have created the suspicion. A few days will probably develope the whole transaction; and then the public will be able to judge for themselves. Richmond Compiler.

Trouble in Nova Scotia .- Mr. Barry Representative from Shelburne, was expelled from the Legislature for some re marks respecting another Member, which he denied having made with the meaning attributed to them, and for refusing to apologize. He made many efforts, by explanations, &c. to regain his seat, which proving ineffectual, he at length walked into the Hall, and resumed his place. Disobeying an order from the Speaker to go out, he was taken by the Sergeant at-Arms, and conducted to his lodgings. The people in the gallery avowed audi bly their sympathy for him, and those in the streets cheered him. Editors Holland and Ward, for taking his part, were arraigned at the bar of the Legislature for contempt, and reprimanded. They still however defend their conduct and reprove the Legislators for interfering with the liberty of the press-and other Editors join them.

understand, that in consequence of a subsequent publication by M . Barry. the windows in the Speaker's house. At length a company of regulars was ordered out, and the mob was dispersed.

When Mr. Ward was reproved at the

bar, he replied with great spirit, and a member observed, that he reprimantheir reprimending him.

Mr. Barry is a very respectable individual, and married a connexion of the Rev Martin Gay Black.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

A neighbor from North Carelina, who represented himself in very great need of money, and his little property lying subject to the hammer of some Sheriff, visited our village a few days ago with two horses, which he wished to dispose of for cash-and only cash-and nothing but cash. Of course the horses were offered very low-about two thirds their real valne this excited suspicion-but his plain, honest, and farmer like tale, his look of distress and smile of artless innocence, would dispel the doubt, and smother up the suggestion. By such tricks were two of our citizens induced to make a purchase of the farmer's horses. But in a few hours after the good man sold out and left our village of the two men appear and claim the house as their property, stolen from them a few days previous at States-ville. Search was immediately made for the thief, the country repeached

Presentments...The junanimous County, at April Superior Court of Law and Equity, 1829.

The Grand Inquest of the county o Greene, having disposed of all the busi-ness before them, deem it but respectful that they should notice the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Wayne County, transmitted to them in relation to the Banks of this State, in which an immediate call of an extra Session of the Legis-

In regard to which, we do not hesitate to declare, such a measure would be highly improper and unadvisable. And whilst an extra Session of the Legislature would cost the State ten or fifteen thousand dollars, we conceive that no possible good or advantage could result from it to the community, in asit would be submitting the same subject to the consideration of the same men who have but recently decided upon it. And in the decision of our Legislature on that imporant subject, we most heartily sequiesced In our opinion, no Legislative interference could relieve the community from their present pecuniary embarrassments. The only substantial relief will be found in increased industry, prudence, econo-

By order of the Grand Jury. WATS OSMOND, Foreman

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

The debate between Messrs. Campbel and Owen has terminated after an anima ted contest of EIGHT days. It seems to have excited great interest in those parts and to have drawn great crowds. The proceedings are said to be taken in short hand and are promised to the public. The following is extracted from the Cincinnati Crisis of the 23d ult.

The Debate or Disputation between Mesers. Owen and Campbell, was concluded Tuesday evening, at half past six o'clock. At the commencement we flat tered ourselves with being able to lay before our readers, the principal points on which the gentlemen rested the strength of their arguments. But as the debate took a different course to what we expected, we soon found that would be impossible. We merely state that the whole of the debate will be published as early as possible, so that not only the inhabitants of Cincinnati, but all the civilized evening. The Captain of a vessel stated, world will have an opportunity of reading it at their leisure. We think that the it at their leisure. We think that the ported and defended the cause of Christianity, reflects great credit to him both as a christian and a man of learning We agree with Mr. C. stating the respec ful and attentive manner in which the hearers conducted themselves throughout the whole of the debate (eight days) as deserving of the highest praise; for we may safely say, that it never has been surpassed, if equalled, by any auditory in Europe and when Mr. Campbell proved, as he did most eatisfoctorily, that the whole of the good order, was to be attributed to the influence that christianity had acquired over their minds-(as it thereby hositively confuted the assertion of Mr. Owen, viz: that christianlty was the sole cause or origin of all the disorders of christian confusion in Christendom,) we felt a degree of pride, that it is impossithe House directed his commitment to ble for us to describe. At the close of prison, and he was taken into custody by the debate, Mr. C. stated that whereas the Sergeant at Arms and another officer; there had been, during the discussion. but on his way to gool he was rescued by such insulting and indignant reflections the Representatives, and broke some of who are public teachers of it-without Rome, the emblem of sovereignty? Juba -at Copenhagen, 1 to 39. exciting any expression of disapprobation from the audiences, that he felt anxious, as the report of this meeting would be spread, probably over the civilized part of the Post Office, Mr. Randolph being in the Globe-that it should be stated, from what motives those feelings were supded the Speaker and House, instead of pressed; whether the audience entirely consisted of Infidels or persons opposed to the dissemination of christianity. To prove this, he desired that all who had been actuated in their conduct by the former of those causes, would signify it by standing up; when almost the whole audience, consisting of probably 2000 persons arose. He then requested them to be seated, and that all those who had been influenced by the other reason would stand up, when we could not count more

The meeting then, after passing a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had so kindly, and assiduously acted as moderators, broke up in perfect good order---as it had done every day of the debate.

The Washington Telegraph of the 18th instant says, "A fact which we have learned, casually, at the Department of State, is worthy of attention, viz: that among the numerous applications made to that Department for important diplomatic or other appointments, with the from them a few days previous at Statesville. Search was immediately made for
the thief, the country ransacked—every
body was asked, did you see the this firstel
this way? The result however is, the
bonest soul atilities of the membined of the
country ransacked—every
body was asked, did you see the this firstel
this way? The result however is, the
country ransacked every
the result is the result however is, the
country ransacked every
the result has a second every
the result has a second

In the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. James A. Hamilton, in relation to the discolution project of 1863...4, he states that to the best of his recollection, the late Urish Tracy, then a Senator from Connecticus, was his informant so to the existence of that plot, though another member of Congress was present, and he was not certain from which he received it. Judge Gould, in consequence of this attack upon the memory of his deceased friend, has addressed a circular to-all the surviving colleagues of Mr. Tracy, some of them his most intimate friends, who are unanimous in acquitting that gentleman as far his most intinate friends, who are unanimous in acquitting that gentleman as far as their knowledge extends, of ever having in any manner spoken of or alluded to any such project, or of its existence in any shape. The following letter of Mr. Hillhouse we quote because the least in size of all those published by Judge Gould, six in number, from the following individuals—James Hillhouse, John Da venport, John Cotton Smith, S. Baldwin, B. Tallmadge, and Calvin Goddard:

FROM THE HOW. JAMES HILLHOUSE.

DEAR SER : In answer to your letter of the 30th ut. I can only say that during the bestion of Congress in 1803 and 1804, Mr. Tracy and myself attended as Sana tors from the State of Connecticut, and were in habits of intimecy and friendship. I can, with confidence, say that during the session of Congress, or at any other time, either before or since, I never heard, or knew, of any combination or plot among the federal members of Congress to dissolve the Union of these tes, or to form a Northern or Eastern Confederacy. Nor do I believe there ever was any such combination or plot. Sure I am that I never heard Mr. Tracy express a sentiment of that sort. I al ways considered that kind of charge as merely party slang, to answer party pur-

With sentiments of esteem, I am, dear sir, your obedient servent, JAMES HILLHOUSE.

Hon. James Gould.

Masonry respected by Pirates .- We formerly noticed the advantages arising onry, by a brother being kindly treated by the natives of Africa, when cast ashore in a helpless condition on their coast. A more striking proof of its influence was given at a meeting of the Leith and Canongate Lodge on Thursday that when sailing on the South American seas, he was boarded by pirates, who from their numbers, rendered resistance vain. The Captain and several of the crew were treated with much rudeness and about to be bound, while the plunder of the vessel was going on. In these cir-cumstances, when entreaty and supplica-tion were not listened to, the Captain, as dernier resort, made the mystic sign, which none but craftsmen ever knew. The Captain of the piratical crew immediately returned the same, and gave orders to stop the proceedings—grasping his masonic brother by the hand with all the fondness of an old acquaintance Mutuel acts of kindness then passed between them --every article seized was restored, and the two ships parted company with three hearty cheers.

John Randolph, of Roanoke. - The Village Record relates the following of Mr. Randolph: "Mr. R. had with him at Washington two servants, Juba and John. Almost every pleasant day he might be seen riding on a white horse, (in ancient Nile, the ratio was 1 to 36, at Trafalgar 4 to 4 six rods behind on another passing at a slow pace through the city. John could It is said John would return from read. BED. "What have you brought John?" 'A bundle of letters and papers." 'Break the envelope-what is that?" John would read the title. 'Put it into the fire, John, never ordered it-what next?" John would read the title-a pamphlet if you please. 'Throw it into the fire, John, I never subscribed for that-they shall force me to look at nothing but what I choose—I will read only what I pur-chase.' It was certainly a laughable circumstance, that not having been in his seat three entire days, the whole Winter together, he should, three days before the close of the session, ask leave of absence."

The Philadelphia Gazette notices the trange coincidences of the duel between Lord Wellington and the Earl of Winchelses, and that between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph. In the first place, Mr. Clay was our chief minister of State, and the Duke of Wellington is the British the latter part of January, and was chief minister of State. In the second ted to go from thence to Bogota. place, Mr. Randolph was a member of the American Senate, and Earl Winchelsea is a member of the British house of Lords. In the third place, the Secreta- York Post Office within the last 7 days. he Prime Minister challenged the Peer.

Diemal Swamp Canal.

sork is producing to the stockhologous and substantial reward of their enterprise. The Norfolk Beacon ansounces the arrival at that port of seven vessels from Beaufort, N. C. via the Dismal Swamp Canal. The arrival of the Virginia and N. Carolina-Transportation Company's Beat, is also reported at that place, from Waldon and Hallfax, in this far state, via the Canal, with a full cargo of fauy-aded flour, tobacco, cotton, staves and bacon; and by the Beacon of the 18th inst. we learn "that an association of enterprising of Mr. individuals in Norfolk, contemphates the immediate establishment of a line of Backets, to run through the Canal from Packets, to run through the Canal from Mr. TOOMER to the comination; when, of first ballot, he received a unanimous vote. Toomes was of course recommended to coverance for appointment, and commit accordingly."

We are authorized to announce Georg andidate to represent Cabarana and the commit accordingly."

colour are at this moment (January, 1829,) seeking a passage to Liberia. One hundred and sixty-five slaves have the year past been ordered to the Society by ix individuals; and for more than two hundred is a passage sought to the Colony." But unfortunately the means of the Society are not commensurate with the opportunities of doing good, and we have seen, out of the large number of applicants, only one hundred and seventy ould be sent. These facts call loudly upon those who have heretofore doubted. We hope (and it is all the managers can desire) that it may be enabled, by the public and private bounty, to have a fair Georgatown Colum. experiment.

Rhode Island Election.-The election in Rhode Island has terminated in favour of the Jackson ticket. The Providence Cadet, a coslition paper, thus announces their defeat: "the upper branch of our legislature, is like the cities of Sodom and Gomorah, without two men to save it from destruction." Verily, as our friend Noah says, these folks die hard.

Fire.-On Sunday morning, between five and six o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered to be in the stable of Mr. John M'Lean, stage contractor, situated on Jervais street, between the Episcopal Church and Richardson street. The fire had advanced too far, before its discovery. to admit of any hope of its extinguishment, and we are truly sorry to add, that together with the stable, several coaches and other articles, seven horses, some of them very valuable, were consumed. Fortunately, the insulated situation of the building exempted any others from danger. Loss, \$3,000. Columbia (S. C.) Telescope 8th inst.

The following is a general estimate of the losses sustained by the English Army, under the command of Lord Wellington, from the time of his appointment to it in Portugal until peace :

In the compaign of 1808, 69 officers and 1,015 men fell 1809, 243 officers and 4,688 men—1810, 78 officers and 924 men—1811, 459 officers and 7,384 men—1812, 816 officers and 11,030 men—1813 1,025 officers and 14,966 men—1814, 400 officers and 1,791 men—1815, 717 officers and 9,485 men,—Total, 3,807 officers and 54,-283 men killed or wounded. This total does not include the Brunswickers. Hanoverians not include the Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Portuguese, nor Spaniards. It is remarked, that in Samanca, the proportion of the killed to the combatants was 1 to 92—at Vittoria 1 to 74—Waterloo, 1 to 40—while at the battle of the in a state of inganity.

Ordination .- The Rev. J. R. Goodman of Newbern, was on Thursday last, admitted to the Holy order of Priesthood by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft Bishop of this Diocese. The ceremony was performed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and an appropriate and impressive sermon delivered by the venerable diocesan, from 1st Thessalonians 2d Chap ter and 5th verse, "God is witness."

Edenton Gazette.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the head of a visit to the President. among other things in favor of him as evincing his determination to put good men into office, says, " A few cases of appointments have occurred, wherein commissions have been stopped after they have been ordered to be made out, and were afterwards filled up with more worthy names."

Correction .- The report of Gen. Bolivar's having been assassinated, is said to be unfounded. He was at Passayan in the latter part of January, and was expec-

Seventeen thousand and sixty six ship letters have been received at the New

Wickliffe's Case .- The Kentucky Gathis way? The result however is, the volumes for the disinterestedness of the honest soul still goes "unwhipped of juscilles" and the Jail. Every citizen should sively, that these States supported the late change of administration on principle, spatiantly. Yorkville dev. 7th inst.

State's bullet grazed the Senator's manner bullet grazed the recognisance of himself jacket, and the Prime Minister's bullet decording to one version of the story on the story of the next change of administration on principle, grazed the lappel of the Peer's coat. In the fifth place, the Senator fired his pission justice. [Since come in.]

tisbury:

MAY. 19, 1829.

ty in the Senate of the next Legislature of this

mi ber the too

from mu and tack

eno thre feed

they

OF F

grea

large

smo

from

that

weat

Let

table

troub

shee

on o

mulb

selve

or tal

If :

mg. days, techn

t the puire he coarne hey the cover reat uanti ants uiet ande hich

The Hen. John Branch, secretary of the Navy, arrived in Washington City, on the 5th inst. from a short visit to his family residence in this state. On his way, he stopped at Norfolk, and examined the Navy Yard at that place. His family goes with him to Washington:

Col. Clark.—The Tarborough Press, in speak-ing of the appointment of Col. James W. Clark, of that town, as Chief Clerk in the Navy Departs

of that town, as Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, remarks:

"We learn that the appointment was unsofticited, and so totally unexpected on the part of Maj. Clark, that in the first instance he declined it—the Hon. Secretary, however, temporarily filled the office, and invited the Major to meet him at Enfield—after a stort conference, Major C. finally concluded to accept the offer, and will proceed in a few days to Washington. We believe we express the opinion universally entertained by those best acquainted with Major Clark, when we state that the confidence ref tertained by those best acquainted with Major Clark, when we state that the confidence rer posed in his industry and capability is not mis: placed. Maj. C. has been a member of both branches of our State Legislature, Representa-tive in Congress from this District, for several years past principal Clerk to the Senate, and officiated as Clerk to the recent Jackson Electoral College of this State."

Daniel McElmoyle, Esq. a respectable citizen of York district, and an acting Magistrate, committed suicide on the 29th ult. Cause not known. He shot himself with a rifle.

United States Senator .- In addition to the name of our townsman, Charles Fisher, Esq. we have seen that of Joseph Wilson, Esq. mentions ed, in reference to the appointment of Senator in Congress, in place of Gov. Branch. Either of these gentlemen would do honor to the state, as its representative in the highest branch of the National Legislature; but we are afraid, should the friends of each persist in urging the claim? of their favorite, that the East will again conferthe appointment on one of her favorites, and the West AGAIN go unrepresented. We must unite among ourselves, or we cannot expect that the utmost conciliation on the part of the Est will avail us any thing.

The citizens of Camden are raising subscript tions to build a tread-mill, for the punishment of culprits.

George W. Adams, son of John Quincy Adams:

Jas. C. Pickett, Esq. of Kentucky, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Colombia, in place of Edward T. Tayloe, of Virginia.

James Clark, the late Representative in Conress from the Lexington District in Kentucky, announced in the Winchester (Ky.) Republican as a candidate for re-election. The rumor, therefore, of Mr. Clay's being a candidate for Congress, is probably without foundation. Star.

A disease, similar to the dengue, has recently made its appearance in Harrisburg, (Penn.) It is confined to females alone. It attacks the little finger, extends up one arm and descends the other, causing pain and inflammation.

State Bank .- At the late session of our Le. Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, to appoint three Commissioners to represent the State, in the proposed meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, to be held on the first of next month, confining them however in the selection, to individuals not owning stock in either of the Banks of the State. In conformity with the provisions of this Act, Gen. Romalus M. Saunders, of Rowan, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb, and Isaac Wright, Esq. of Bladen county, have been appointed. Rat. Register.

John M' Lean. of New-York, is to be Se cretary of Legation to Great-Britain in the place of William B. Lawrence, resigned.

Vicissitude of Climate,-There was a

SILK WOLLS

an alitha

; we publish the following directions for ig them. We are aware that a good lies, in the Western part of North Carhad intended to devote a portion of their this year to the rearing of Silk Worms; is plainly to be seen, that the gold mania, which a portion of our population is affic-is diverting some from their original purpost : of raising Silk Worms. We hope, howdor sed, but that a fair experiment of its profitablenoss will be made this sesson

PROM THE COUTHERY ADVOCATE

Hatching the Eggs .- The eggs should be kept in a temperature of 40 to 60 de grees of the thermometer, and in a dry situation—where neither ants, rats nor mice can molest them. When the Mulberry leaf is as large as a dollar or larger, they may be brought out and laid upon a waiter or a sheet of paper in your sitting goom, where they will hatch in a few days fter the thermometer shall have risen to 70 degrees-they should not be exposed in the sun. When the largest propor tion of them are hatched, (say in 24 hours from the appearance of the first,) some mulberry leaves should be cut very fine and laid near them, to which they will at tach themselves immediately. Those not hatched should then be removed to another sheet of paper and kept separate throughout the whole course of their feeding. For the first ten days or more, they should be fed from four to six times daily with fresh leaves not wet with dew or rain, and cut quite fine. At the end of this period, they will have increased greatly in size, and will require much larger accommodations and increased at tention. The situation should be retired. remote from noise, free from tobacco from ants, rats, mice and cats; in a room that may be freely ventilated in warm weather, and which can be warmed in the mornings and evenings of cool days. Let the sheets of paper containing the worms with their food be placed upon ables or shelves, and as often as the liter accumulates so as to be offensive and troublesome, change them to a clean sheet, which can easily be done by laying on or near them some branches of the mulberry, to which they will attach them selves. Continue to cut the leaves until the worms are 20 to 25 days old, but not o fine as at first, and clean the papers r tables as often as required, say two, ree, or even four times a week.

If abundantly fed they will not wander bout. During the period of their feed ng, which is generally from 36 to 42 bys, they undergo several changes, chnically termed " moultings," that is hey outgrow their old skin and shed itthese periods they refuse to eat, and reuire to be left perfectly quiet. Hence he convenience of having all upon the ame sheet or table of the same age, that ey may all pass through these changes the same time. So soon as they re over from the stupor, they eat again with reat swiding, and require increased uantities of food. Any person observing eir habits may readily understand their ints: when they are disposed to be giet let them remain so, and when they der about, it is in search of food, ich should then be given them.

After they have finished their course moultings and feeding, their colour bees much lighter, particulary the head back, and they are of diminished size, move more briskly over the fresh holding up their heads, and indiing other wants .- When any number them are observed to do this, branch of the mulberry or chestnut should be ovided for them to climb upon, for the pose of forming their coccoons :se branches should be partly dried, the leaves may curl, affording suitable enlences for the worms to form their oons on the inside. Let the tops th down to the table, and the but ends ure above in such manner that they not swing about. In 4 or 5 days af mounting the branches, they will finished spinning their coccoons, uring that time they ought not to be then be collected, and if it is inteno wind the silk, they must be scald hot water, or baked, to kill the inwithin. This is sometimes done by them in the sun two or three days intended for seed may be strung needle and thread, taking care not are the worm within, and the string upon a cloth in cool and rather dark on. The cloth may be laid upon a suspended against the wall, or n overthe back of a chair la a few say 8 to 12) the worm will have bemiller or moth, and will issue, from coccoon, (generally in the fore part e day.) The sexes are easily distined by the size and activity, the feing much the larger and more ish while the male is slender and s about with great activity in search female. As fast as they issue from occoons, they should be taken up illy by the wings and placed upon a of paper, and there suffered to refor several days undisturbed, for the

ky.

bli.

nor;

for

tar.

ent.

nn.)

the

ends

Le.

sent tock-

the

er in ck in mity milus ilson, laden

the

ed.

15 .

on

sday

ine

one can be conveniently spared. The moths die very soon after laying their eggs, and these may be folded up loosely in the paper on which they were laid, and put away in a dry place sufficiently cool to keep them from hatching, and sufficiently warm to keep them from fraces into these to remain until the following. ing, there to remain until the following season: JOHN BOARDMAN. season: JOHN | Huntsville, April 21, 1829.

Virginia.....In the Williamsburg district, Mr Richard Coke has been elected to Congress by a majority of 65 votes over Mr. Bassett, the late member.

to revise the Constitution, are going on ; we have seen the result in but few counties, and cannot therefore judge of the result. James Madison, from the returns we have seen, is no doubt elected; this, of course, was expected. Green Peas were sold in the market at Nor folk, Virginia, the last week in April, at Se a peck-\$8 a bushel !- Dear eating.

Judge Fermen, author of an anomalous bank scheme in the state of New-York, is now on a visit of reconnoisance to the gold region of this state. We hope he may not be as successful with the Legislature of North Carolina, in prevailing on them to apply his mutual safety system to our mining companies, as he was with that of New York in regard to her banks: we wish each mine to stand or sink by its own weight......[of metal.]

Notice is hereby given, hat the annual Conrention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocess of North-Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on Saturday, the 23d day of May. 167

FOREIGY NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Columbia, Delano

It New York from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have receive ed regular files of London papers to the Slat of March inclusive, with Shipping Lists to the same date.

Catholic Emancipation .- The consider ation of the Roman Outholic Relief Bill was resumed in the House of Commons, on Monday the 23d of March; after a few verbal alterations, Mr. Bankes proposed as an amendment, the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Parliament. Mr. O. Moore supported the amendment. Mr. Peel opposed it on the ground, that although there might be some danger in admitting them, there was greater in ex-cluding them. After a few words from Mr. Trant, the committee divided. For the amendment 84. Against it 207 Majority 123. Some further motions were made to amend the bill on the 24th; one of which was to exclude Roman Catholic clergy from parliament; but Mr. Peel quoted a statute of the late king, rendering the provision here proposed to be inserted, unnecessary. It was agreed that Mr. O'Connel could not take his seat under the present bill; he must be re-elected. [The church patronage of any Catholics who happen to become ministers is to be vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury, and not in a commission as at first proposed. This amend ment, which was introduced by Mr. Peel takes away the foundation of many of the objections which have been made to this part of the bill.]

On Monday the Soth of March, Mr. Peel moved the third reading of the bill for the relief of the Catholics. The Marquis of Chandos proposed as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months, I. long debate ensued, in which Mr. Moore, Gen. Gascoyne, Mr. Cust, Mr. Pearce Mr. H. Davis, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. W. Bankes, appeared as the advocates of the amendment, and Mr. Peel, Mr. Fitz-gerald, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Campbell, and the Solicitor General against it. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, the question was taken, and there appeared,

For the amendment, . . 142 Aginst jt, 320 Aginst jt, · · · Majority in favor of the Bill, 178 The bill was then read a third time

and passed. The Morning Post of the 31st, says: "It is to be presented to the House of Lords this day. No debate is likely to take place on the first reading. The great discussion will be reserved for the second stage of the bill, which is expected to be fixed for Friday or Monday next."

The Irish Forty Shilling Freeholders' Disfranchisement Bill, was also read a

third time and passed.

Latest from Europe.—The New York Enquirer, of the 2d inst. has received, pr. brig Orleans,
from the city of Hamburg, (Germany) papers
of that city to the 2d of April; which contain a
few articles relative to the War between the Russians and Turks.

Jassy, March 5.—Gen. Diebitsch has arrived

here and given orders to the commandants of all the troops of the left bank of the Danube, to all the troops of the left bank of the Danube, to be ready to take advantage of the first opportunity of commencing hostilities. The Turks will, in a short time, be attacked in a manner that will force them to ask for peace. The left of the river is already nearly rid of them, and Giurgero, opposite Redschact, the only fortress they possess in the Principalities, will be attacked very soon. A bridge is to be thrown over the river immediately, to transport the troops to make the attack. to make the attack.

In Bulgaria and Servia, the grass is already abould be cool and dark, if such a may expect to hear in a few weeks of considers. I had nothing mores to any about him."

Turks attacked Leiteen and were near personing for want.

In addition to the above, Capt. Chapman informs us, that it was reported in Hamburg, on the first ult. that the Prussians had entered into a treaty with Russia; by the condition of which, they, were to keep in readiness 40,000 troops, and were accordingly buving all the horses they could procure, for the cavalry, and it was expected the next campaign would be declared.

Forugal.—This unfortunate country appears to be in a must deplorable condition under the sanguinary mis-rule of Don Miguel. We yesterday stated the fact of five individuals having been executed by order of the usurper, who had only been scotenced by the legal tribunal to transportation for life—an unheard-of interference with the judgment of a criminal court. A letter from Lisbon, published in Lohdon, mentions the execution of these unfortunate men, the mere recital of which is sufficient to chill the blood of any one having a single spark of humanity in his composition. The gallows was erected in Sodre-square, the most public place in Lisbon, where the merchants generally meet, and the unfortunate victims of Miguel's cruelty were put to death in the most inhuman and barbarous manner. The first victim was a youth of 17 years of age, a midshipman, the son of Col. Chaby. After he was turned off the ladder, the executioner got on his shoulders, riding on him and swinging about with one of his feet upon the victim's hands, (which being tied together, made a kind of stirrup) whilst another hangman pulled him down by the feet.

The others were served in the same manner, and the bodies were then cut down and laid on the ground, when their heads were chonned. Fortugal.—This unfortunate co

The others were served in the same manner, and the bodies were then cut down and laid on the ground, when their heads were chopped off, and stuck upon iron points fixed on the posts of the gallows, where they were to remain three days? Orders had also been sent to Oporto to execute eleven individuals, among whom were some of the most honorable and distinguished characters of the country—one of them was appointed Counsellor of State by Don Pedro himself. It was said that the gallows was to remain permanent, and executions were to to remain permanent, and executions were to take place every Friday during Lent. The Pope's Nuncio is reported to have said on hearing this, "that never was the name of religion and of the altar oftener here than since Miguel's return, and never was the altar or religion more abused, scorned, and disrespected, than by his adherents."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We learn from Washington that Mr Louis Mc'Lane is now there, preparing to proceed to England. His family will not go out with him. His daughter went to Washington with him, and will remain with the ladies of the President's family.

Mr. Gallatin, Judge Preble, with Mr Gallatin, Jr. are also there prosecuting the objects of the commission, some time since instituted, for the defence of the State of Maine, in its claim to the disputed territory bordering on the pro-vince of New Brunswick. They have collected all the testimony in the case, and are now engaged in furnishing a statement for the consideration of the arbitrator between the parties, the King of the Netherlands. This statement will. by arrangement, be furnished the British authorities, by the first of July, for answer, and the replication on the side of the United States will be furnished by the first of January next, when the case will be finally submitted. It seems to be quite as tedious an affair as some of the

chancery proceedings of England.

Hartford Post Office is again before
the Post Master General. Mr. Norton arrived there on Sunday, accompanied by a delegation from Hartford, and intends to regain his place if he can.

in Massachusetts, who chuses to remain incognite, has sent to the address of our Public Treasurer, a box containing two hundred and fifty Family Prayer Books, to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8 to 9. with a request that the same may be distributed " among all the members of Go vernment and Courts of Justice." He states that the donation is intended for states that the donation is intended for good and to encourage pure religion. The donor enclosed to the Treasurer, money to pay the expense of transportation, ask-salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8. ing him to appropriate the overplus, if ing him to appropriate the overplus, if

any, for the relief of some destitute object.

Raleigh Register.

Petersburg, May 8......The Tobacco, refused,

83 a 5, passed 4 12, flour 6 1-2 a 7, corn 2\frac{1}{2} a 2

1-2, cotton 7 a 9 1-2, bacon 6 1-2 a 7.

have been informed of one singular occurrence: An infant of but two weeks old, was laid on a bed, something being lightly thrown over it : when a stranger gathering up the bed, threw it and the child together out of the second story. But its half distracted mother, on running down to its relief, found the little innocent uninjured."

Diplomacy.—It is known to our readers that Mr. T. Moore of Kentucky has been appointed to supersede Gen. Harrison as Moore at a party, and politely demanded,
- Ah! Mr. Moore, how came you to say

there has been a considerable battle between the Russians and Turks, in which the latter were defeated with considerable less.

Egina, 31et, January.—The Steam Ship Karliria, Capt. Phalanga, in an expedition to the Gulf of Volo and Negropont, captured four Turkish Vessels of War, which make a very welcome increase to our flotills. Captain Phalango also saved five hundred unfortunate Greeks, who had escaped to Hollen, when the Furks attacked Leiteen and were near perishing for want.

Good. Housies.—His letter of rection is still unexplained. We receit variety of papers from various part Tennessee and Alsbarna on Thursiliria, Capt.—And though they publish this terious letter, they throw no light its contents. A Huntaville paper my glances at its singular character, states that it is made more interesting the rumors which were then in circumstants of the rumors which were then in circumstants. tion is still unexplained. We received a variety of papers from various parts of Tennessee and Alabama on Thursday night—and though they publish this mysterious letter, they throw no light upon its contents. A Huntaville paper merely glances at its singular character, and states that it is made more interesting by the rumors which were then in circula Some very singular transaction tion. must have happened, to send him not only out of the Chair but out of the State itself. We have a letter from Nashville of the 23d ult. which says, "Gen. Samuel Houston has left this State," &c. Richmond Compiler.

> The Protestant members of the bar in Dublin, have petitioned Parliament in fa-vour of Catholic Emancipation.

> The London Atlas of the 8th ult. says We state with deep regret, that his Majesty has been seriously indisposed. His malady has arisen more from mental agitation than bodily ailment."

> The late 4th Auditor ... The Norfolk Herald learns from a correspondent at Washington, that the late 4th Auditor Dr. Watkins, when the charge against him was first agitated, protested his inno cence : but admitted that he had borrow ed money or withheld it, when entrusted with certain sums belonging to some of the officers of the Navy. He will be be fore the Grand Inquest at Washington in a few days."

> > Liverpool Cotton Market. Friday Evening, March 27, 1829.

The demand for cotton has been exremely limited during the whole of the present week; and prices of American descriptions may be quoted about 1-2d lower than on this day fortnight; but there is no alteration in other sorts.

Mr. Clay .-- We have had a report with in a day or two that Mr. Clay had been killed in duel by John Pope, of Kentucky. the gentleman lately appointed Governor of Arkansas. There seems to be no doubt that the story is false. Carc. Observer.

The President .- We learn (says the Norfolk Herald) by the Potomac, that the President of the United States intends to pay a visit to Fortress Monroe--- the time not stated, but understood to be in the course of a few weeks.

The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Madison is the sole surviving member, both of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and the Legislature which formed the Constitution of the State of Virginia.

Mr. Ingham, the Secretary of the Treasury, intends, it is said, to return to Washington about the 1st of June. His health is now completely

THE MARKETS.

brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, May 6th.......Cotton 7½ to 8 1.8 bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 45 to 50, flax-eed 85, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 33, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 25 to 27......U. S. bank notes 1½ a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 11 a 2.

delegation from Hartford, and intends regain his place if he can.

Charleston, May 4......Cotton 73 to 94 cents, flour 7, whiskey, 25 a 26, bacon 5 to 6, hams 7 a 8, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 35 to 50, corn 41 a 45, coffee 14 to 15.......N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 24 per cent. discount; Georgia, 14 a 14 discount; Georgia, 14

Nashville, Ten. April 25.........Cotton 7 à 2 8 5, flour 8.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

annah, Geor. May 4 Cotton 8 to 81 An Augusta paper, adverting to the flour 7 1-2 a 8, corn 47 to 58, bacon 6½ to 7, late conflagration in that city, says, "We hams 9, whiskey 26 to 27, leaf tobacco 3 to 4, brown sugars 9 to 10 molasses 29 to 30; North Carolina bank bills 4 to 5 per cent. discount.....Darien 1 do. Macon 14 to 2 do.

Newbern, May 9......Cotton 7.50 to 8.10, flour 63 to 874, wheat 874 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 45 to 60, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Baltimore, May 8Flour \$6.00, cotton 81 to 10, whiskey 23 to 24, bacon 91 to 11.

Boston, May 4.....Cotton 10 to 11½, flax 10½ a 11, flour 6.50 to 8, corn 50 a 52, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

New-York, May 2 Cotton 91 to 101, flous ginia 1 per cent. do.

in a letter to Kentucky, that my husband was as deaf as an adder?" 'Why, madam' he promptly replied, 'it was because I had nothing worse to say about him."

Cheraw May 6.*...Cotton, 7.50 to 8.5.8, bacon 65 to 8, corn 40, flour 5 to 5.50, whiskey 28 to 30, peach brandy 45, to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tailow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 6.

North Carolina Dank July 1. Sp. lina 2 a 23, Georgia 23 a 33.

MARRIED,

coln county on the 9th ult. by Rev. Samuel Watson, Mr. Thomas L. Hutchison, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss E. A. Neagh aughter of Maj. Neagle, of Lincoln.

Philadelphia Beer, &c.

THE subscriber has just received, at his confectionary establishment, a supply of that superior article.

Philadelphia Beer.

Also.....Lemon Sirup, Newark Cider, &c. &c. Newark Citier, O'Cranger,
Together with his usual supply of Oranger,
emons, Candies, Herrings, Crackers, Nuts, &c.
ec......all very cheap for cash.
WM, HUNTER.

Charlotte, May 15th, 1829.

Stop the Thief.

Stop the Thief.

Stolen from the subscriber on Thursday the 30th ultimo, while encamped, near Norwood's Store, in Montgomery county, a small dark bay mare, seven years old this spring. Her neck was considerably marked by the collar when taken away: there is no white marks about her except a few white hairs on her back occasioned by the rubbing of the saddle. Her fore feet incline outward when standing.

Any information relating to taid mare will be thankfully received and reasonably REWARDED by the subscriber, living near Mocksville, Rowan county, N. Carolina. ENOCH M. LEACH.

May 15th, 1829.

67tf

Estate of Robt. Sloan.

THE subscriber having qualified, at the last February term of Mccklenburg county court, as Executor of the last will and testament of Robt. Sloan, late of said county, dec'd. requests all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd. to present them, legally vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the estate, are desired to come forward and make settlement without delay.

JOHN SLOAN, &x'r.

May 13th. 1829. May 13th, 1829.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c AUSTIN & BURNS

A RE now receiving, at the Salis-bury Medical and Drug Store, an extensive and well selected assort-DRUGS & MEDICINES:

Also, Paints, Stationary, Perfumery, and the best of Wines and Liquors; ... selected expressly for medical purposes; all of which will be disposed of on advantageous terms for Cash, or on a short

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods! THE subscriber is now receiving and open-ing at his Store in Salisbury, a large assort ment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

HARDWARE,
AND
GROCERIES;

containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores;—bought for eash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New

The Public are assured they will find a full or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY. May, 9, 1829.

A. Torrence, & Co. now opening an extensive A ble assortment of seasonable

GOODS. The public are respectfully invited to call and ne them.

Salisbury, May 11, 1829. Ten Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, about the first of April, a Negro Boy named Sherod, about 18 years of age, five feet four inches high, stout built, has a sear on one of his legs about the knee, occasioned by a burn. Any pertom in Lincoln county, or confine him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward. LYMAN WOODFORD.

Stop the Thief!

Lincoln county, 3d May, 1829.

on the 29th inst. (being Tuesday of court) one sorrel HORSE, five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small blaze in his face, some white hairs on his shoulders caused by the collar, either one or both hiad feet white, no other marks reone or both hind feet white, no other marks recollected. Also, at the same time and place,
was stolen, a light bay Horse, about fifteen hands
high, much marked by the collar, eight or nine
years old, no other marks recollected. A small
man, sandy complection, of relinary appearance, apparently between thirty and forty years
of age, was seen making his way westward,
about 4 o'clock in the evening, riding one and
leading the o'liver of said Horses. A liberal reward will be given for the detection of the thief,
or any information respecting said Horses, so or any information respecting said florses, so that we get them again.
CHRISTOPHER BARRINGER,

HENRY BUSTL

Iredell co. N. C. May let, 1829.

Negroes Wanted.

TEN likely, young Negre Men, from 16 to 20 years of age; for which fair prices will be given. Inquire of SAM'L. REEVER be given. Inquire of SAM

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an as-

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Sil rer. Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and

examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who

wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE. Sansbury. March 30, 1829.

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workmen, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional ab-sence. R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.

A LL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighorhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.

March 30th, 1829.

60tf

Newland's Stage Line,

Lincolnton, N. C. to Bean's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Kozwille, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances:

of the following distances, viz: From Raleigh to Salisbury, From thence to Morganton, From thence to Ashville, From thence to Warm Springs, From thence to Newport, 25

In all, to Newport, where this

Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of coun-Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant That part of this line from Ashville to Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Ash the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Ashville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States, and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

Land for Sale.

pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and rill sell, at public auction, on the 23rd Master will sell, at public auction, on the 23rd day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury; a tract of land, late the property of William Hampton, dec'd. lying on Grant's Creek, near Macay's Mill, adjoining William Pinkston, sen, and others; containing 333 acres or there-ibouts. This land is valuable on account of its location, being near a good mill, and within the convenient distance of 2 or 3 miles from Salisbury. The sale is ordered for the purpose of bury. The sale is ordered for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of the late proprietor; and a credit of twelve months is offered to the purchaser, upon his giving bond with approved security, for the purchase money, nd a title made for the same upon full SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. April 13th, 1829. on full payme

A Good Farm in Rowan.

FOR SALE. by Nicholas Ludwick, I shall expose to next, a tract of land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containat the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the country, and is well improved. All bas been so much engrossed of late by the necessary houses and out-houses for a small Pennsylvania politics, that we have family, are on the premises; and as the sale is not given the attention we wished and to be for cash, it is thought that the land will go intended to have done to Cabinet articles than its value. HAMILTON C. JONES, Trustee.

April 8th, 1829,

State of North Carolina. Rowan county COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, Febru-public mind seemed to turn, as if by common consent, throughout the Union, Margaret his wife: Petition, partition of lands. it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear to fill this responsible station; and as at our next court of pleas and quarier sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken proconfesso, and heard ex parte.

JNO. GILES JNO. GILES.

an Superior Court of Law, April term, 1829 ATILDA PINKSTON vo. Peter Pinkston MATTIDA PINKSTON so. Peter Pinkston: The petition for divorce. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in the town of Salisbury, that defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or judgment pro coafesso will be entered, and the nounced by the leading administration prints, as "the master spirit of opposition," and from a consciousness of his age, and in order that he know when he begins to fail, it is stands between his house and the friends of Gen. Jackson, he was denumber the took his stand among the friends of Gen. Jackson, he was denumber the same be hard er parte. Witness, H. Giles, Clerk if said court, at office, the 2d stonday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

HY. GILES, GPk. S. C., the said court, at office, the 2d stonday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

HY. GILES, GPk. S. C., the said court, at office, the 2d stonday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

HY. GILES, GPk. S. C., the said court, at office, the 2d stonday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

HY. GILES, GPk. S. C., the said court, at office, the 2d stonday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

HY. GILES, GPk. S. C., the said court, at office, the 2d stonday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

HY. GILES, GPk. S. C., the said court, at office, the 2d stonday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

HY. GILES, GPk. S. C., the said court, at office, the 2d stonday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

POETRY.

SONG. There's fragrance in the vernal flower, And music in the grove; There's pleasure in the sylvan bower, But bliss is found in love; In youthful, bashful, blushing love,

That steals the crystal cup,
And with red lips, and trembling sips
The blissful nectar up. There's glory in the battle-field, And joy in civic fame : But these the prize of bliss must yield,

In life's eventful game, To youthful, bashful, blushing love, Who comes a timid guest,
And ere she wakes; his pillow make
On beauty's throbbing breast.

There's pleasure in the mazy dance, And at the feast delight; And gold will all our joys enhance, And make our homours bright; But youthful, bashful, blushing love, Comes with his fervent kiss; His suit reveals, sighs, smiles, and seals Our only earthly bliss. Baltimore, May, 1827.

STANZAS. Why are springs enthorned so high, Where the Mountains kiss the sky? Tis that thence their streams may flow,

Why have clouds such lofty flight, Basking in the golden light? Tis to send down genial showers On this lower world of ours.

Why does God exalt the creat? 'Tis that they may prop the state; So that toil its sweets' may yield, And the sower reap the field.

Riches why doth he confer? That the rich may minister, In the hour of their distress, To the poor and fatherless. Does he light a Newton's mind?

'lis to shine on all mankind.

Does he give to virtue birth?
Tis the salt of this poor earth,

Reader, whosee'er thou art, What thy God has given impart, Hide it not within the ground; Send the cup of blessing round.

Hast thou power ?- the weak defend Light !—give light: thy knowledge lend; Rich!—remember him who gave; Free!—be brother to the slave.

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY. White bud, that in meek beauty so dost lean Thy cloister'd cheek as pale as moonli Thou seem'st benerath thy huge, high leaf o

An Eremite beneath his mountain's brow White bud! thou't emblem of a lovelier thing

The broken spirit that its anguish bears, o silent shades and there sits offering To Heaven the holy fragrance of its tears.

THE BLIGHTED HEART. There is not on the pages which reveal Our sum of anguish, in the Book of Fate, pang severer than the pain we feel When Friendship is deceived, or Love to

hate: When warm affection coldly is reproved, Or hopeless misery denounced by lips we loved.

WHAT AM 1? My first and last transposed, are still In sound and sense the same : Of half-whipped truant's low complaint, I constitue the name. Bur backward read. I am the cause Of many a weeping eye, And broken heart, and orphan's tear-The drunkard's daily cry.

IRISH EPITAPH. Here lies the body of John Mound, Lost at sea and never found.

MISCELLANY.

THE SECRETARY of STATE. [The following just tribute to the by Nicholas Ludwick, I shall expose to en, is from the American Republican, leading administration paper in

> rangements at Washington. When it had been ascertained, that Geo. Jackson had been elected President, the it was doubtful whether he would reeign the high office to which he had recently been elected, for any thing in the gift of the general government, a deep anxiety pervaded every political circle on the subject. In naming him for his Secretary of State, the President

was singled out as a prominent ob-ject of attack up to the termination of ject of attack up to the termination of the almost impossible to believe the contest. Next to the merits of the extraordinary fondness which the and the outermost layers of the wood, our favorate candidate and be and the outermost layers of the wood, our favorite candidate, and his strong hold upon the effections of the peop he is perhaps most indebted for his ant success, to the exertions of Mr. Van Buren. In accepting the ality for flowers had led them. station, Mr. Van Buren has furnished In 1636, at Harlem a flo another instance of patriotic devotion to the interests of his country. He had been just called to fill the highest office of the first State in the Union, under the happiest auspices, and commenced his administration with signal eclat. His inaugural message was sand every where complimented, by friend kind. and foe, and its great length did not prevent its republication in most of the leading papers in all the states. It production of his talented and lamen-ted predecessor. four months by purchasing flowers. This rage for flowers was carried to

Had ambition alone governed him, he might well have decided rather to be first in New York, than second at Washington.

When he annouced to the Legislature, his acceptance of this appointment, resolutions were introduced highly complimentary to him, which were unanimously adopted by both Houses, and on his way to the seat of the National Government, the freedom of the city of New York was conferred upon him. These strong evidences in his native state, are only surpassed by those which have been bestowed upon our worthy and venerable Chief Magistrate Gen. Jackson, by the whole Federal Republic. The President himself must feel peculiar satisfaction in having at his right hand the first man of the greatest state in the Union, and who enjoys at the same time so large a share of the esteem of

all his fellow citizens. At home, he has long been advantageously known in the various walks of life. At the bar he was an able and powerful advocate, and we are told, the Law Reports furnish ample evidence of his learning and research. In the state senate he was for many years one of the most active; useful, and influential members, always strennously maintaining the rights of the people ; and he frequently took an important and responsible part in the decisions of that tribunal as a High Court f Errors and Appeals. As Attorney General of the state, at an early age, he not only sustained himself, but atained the front rank of his profession amongst some of the most learned and highly gifted men in the country. In the Senate of the United States, his course, is known to the world. Here he achieved the fulness of his fame. Compared with the most eloquent debaters and profound statesmen of that rugust body, he was unsurpassed. For knowledge of human nature, political tact, sagacity, firmness, and perseverance, he is pre-eminent. Seven years service in our highest Legislative Council must have made him intimately acquainted with all our foreign relations, and given him peculiar quali-

We congratulate Gen. Jackson and the country, upon his acceptance. To Pennsylvania it will be peculiarly gratifying. Mr. Van Buren never can be insensible to, or forgetful of our great leading interests. We are satisfied that the first officer in the new Cabinet has been selected from New York, our next neighbor; to whom we are proud to rank next in point of wealth, population and com-merce, and all whose best interests are inseparable from our own.

AN AGED FARMER. A Farmer Steuben, in the county of Washington, (Maine) now upwards of seventy years of age, raised the past year, on burnt ground, upwards of 100 bushels of wheat, without any other help than a pair of oxen. He also raised on his farm about 400 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels corn, 25 tons hay, S.c. and hired but a few days in having time. It is said that he keeps 3 years' provision in his house constantly. He is an excellent citizen. and a remarkably smart man for one of his age, and in order that he may know when he begins to fail, it is said that he jumps a four foot fence, that stands between his house and barn, several times in the course of a year.

FLORIMANIA.

natives of Holland and France had for are the most vital parts of the stem of flowers; and though the rage is now a tree, and those on the healthy con-extinct, it cannot be unentertaining to

tiful new carriage, and two horses with harness.

Another person gave thirteen thousand florins for a flower of the same

For a Tulip root two hundred square perches of land were given.

One who possessed a yearly rent of has been pronounced, by men competent to judge, superior to any similar self to beggary in the short space of

> such exteut that in three years the traffic of them yielded in one city in Holland ten millions sterling!!! The States then issued a proclamation to suppress such destructive and dishonest commerce.

> The price given for flowers in France was nearly as extravagant, but the rage soon gave way to some other fashion, without interposition of government.

A SPRING MORNING. Come gentle Spring, ethereal Mildness, con And from the hosom of you dropping cloud, While music wakes around, veil'd in a show Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend,"

"For my own part," says Addison, in a sentence which conveys livelier emotions than the melody of verse could impart, "I value an hour in a spring morning, as much as common libertines do an hour at midnight, When I find myself awakened into being, and perceive my life renewed within me, and, at the same time, see the whole face of nature recovered out of the dark and uncomfortable state in which it lay for several hours, my heart overflows with such secret sentiments of joy and gratitude, as are a kind of implicit praise to the great Author of Nature. The mind, in these early seasons of the day, is so refreshed in all its faculties, and borne up with such new supplies of animal spirits, that she finds herself in a state of raises indignation, if not hatred. youth, especially when she is enter- Harmony in a family will be great tained with the breath of flowers, the interrupted, should the father and m youth, especially when she is entermelody of birds, the dews that hang ther pursue different systems in upon the plants, and all those other sweets of nature that are peculiar to the morning." Who can help responding to feelings so beautifully expres- incoherent principles will be est sed ?

(From the New England Farmer.) BOTTS IN HORSES.

Having from my youth been fond of another; nor ought one to be prise a good horse, I have paid much attention to the animal; and have long since comparison must be drawn. Children been fully convinced that it was folly should not be allowed to scoff at a to wage open war with botts in a horse's who happens to be an offender. It stomach, believing that there has no-thing yet been discovered that will kill rise to resentment and retaliant them in the stomach without killing They should be taught to feel for the horse. I should almost as soon another when in disgrace, and not think of setting fire to my barn to kill prevented from interceding. the rats and mice. Many things, which you have heretofore published, I think good, such as bleeding to prevent inflammation. Yet, I think, the most sure way is to keep the horse free from the nits.

Some years since I had a very valuable mare that was attacked with botts, and to appearance, very far gone. I set the following trap for them, which more than answered my expectations. I took of bees' wax, mutton tallow, and loaf sugar, each eight ounces, put it into one quart of warm milk, and warmed until all was melted. Then put it into a bottle, and gave it just before the wax, &-c. began to harden. About two hours after gave physic. The effect was that the botts were discharged in large numbers, each piece of wax having from one to six or eight sticking to it, some by the head, but most by their legs or hooks. Yours,

A PERT LAD.

The father of a boy who was too fond of bed, coming into his chamber one merning, said, "Why don't you get up? the sun has been up three hours!" "So would your son have been," replied the boy, "if he had as ly there is but a narraw sphere for many miles to travel.'

that two hundred and twenty-eight er) have, one a son, and the persons were confined for debt, in that daughter, it is understood that ship can sail from New York to Liverpool, as measured upon a great circle in pool, as measured upon a great circle in vision must be made for the Greeks ! public in a state of celibacy. Walsh's Gaz.

TOTAL PARTS OF & TREE.

extinct, it cannot be unentertaining to plant most immediately depends, show the extent to which their parti-In 1636, at Harlem a flower to for centuries when the central part is which they had given the fice name of semper augustus, was sold for four thousand six hundred florins, a beaumensions. [Quar. Jour. of Agri.

> Wine Few persons, perhaps, would suppose the wine trade of France to be as extensive as it is. From an interesting article published in the New York Journal of Commerce, it appears that more than 3,000,000 persons are employed in this branch of industry. The quantity of wines annually produced is estimated at 1,060 million gallons, which is generally worth from 150 to 180 million dollars,

> > GOOD REASONING

The Alabama Journal, of the 24th ult. says, "We publish but a half sheet this week. We do it, because we have no paper; we have no paper, because we have no money; we have no money, because those who are indebted to us do not pay us, and those who are indebted to us do not pay us, because.....the Lord only knows

Thousand Headed of Tree Cabbage. Sir, Can you inform me whether the seed sold under the above name in this country, is the same called in "Loudoun's Gardener's Magazine," the Tree or Cow Cabbage, said to be extensively cultivated in La Vende where it grows to an enormous size and if any have been cultivated her to what size did it attain and how los QUERIST.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

HARMONY IN FAMILIES,

Impartiality tends greatly to promote harmony in families. Hence the necessity of parents not manifesting any partiality to one or more of the the foundation for pride and self-i portance, and in the neglected one

management of their children; of dience to each is to be expected, the probability is, that bad habits lished.

In order to promote love and h mony among children, one should be allowed to domineer over or its

Cochineal .- We see a notice fr the London Sun, that " the Cochin insects lately sent over from Mer to old Spain, are doing well on prickly pear or opuntia of that coun and are said to rival even those Mexico in the quality and brilliand their dye." The writer suggests propriety of extending their growt Sicily and along the shores of the diterranean. Why could they no cultivated in Georgia? (or Northolina?) Their food abounds here is the spontaneous growth of the co try. The dye is in constant dema and will command a ready man and high price in all our comme .Athenia

Marriage in Norway Marria in the interior of Norway are not tracted from convenience, as they in France, nor from affection, 15 usually are in England, but from cessity. A native of an interior trict in Norway seldom travels to miles from home, unless it be on the year, to the winter fair at (tiania, or Drontheim; and consequent contraction of alliances. If two no bors (which in Norway means pe It is stated in the New York papers residing within ten miles of each Compay's North

DRUG



noor rasmon any of the Silver Wate few days, he ment of Me ver-Ware, to order on ah lower than before in to The put examine to beap to court-hour Salisbur N. B. II workman, a Shop; so the in my line of hension, in sence.

to travel to Turnpike Roe the bluff of th the blum or to the most rom view imaginal The stage I etteville, N. of the line from wille; and the ville; and the intersects it is that facilities

Hille